# Plemocrata are especially urged to extend the cir-culation of the Sentinel during the present campaign, in every township in indisna.

On the Situation. The Journal announces that truth is "copperheadism," and lying is "loyalty." Such must be the honest impression of all who read its editorial of vesterday, headed "The Sentinel on the Situation." In our issue of Thursday morning, in a few lines, we gave the substance of the telegraphic dispatches "on the situation." The telegraph is under government censorship, and its employes are what are termed "loval" menwhich means, according to the modern interpretation of the term, allegiance to the Administration. This kind of fealty is now regarded as the test of lovalty. Those who question the wisdom and integrity of the men in power are pronounced "disloyal" by the adherents of the Administration. In fact they boldly proclaim

that the citizen has no right to think, but that he

must blindly yield his judgment to those who

were elected by the people to administer the

government as the representatives of the public

But any reflection upon our course comes with ill grace from the Republican organ. Before the commencement of hostilities, in elaborate articles it pronounced a civil war a worse evil than the loss of a dozen States -it favored separation rather than civil war, and months after the capture of Fort Sum ter it expressed its willingness to let the rebel States depart from the Union and establish a separate confederacy, upon the single condition that they should lay down their arms and go in peace. And the leading Republican prints expressed similar sentiments. They admitted that secession was revolution; that our government was based upon the right of revolution, and that dissatisfied States had the right to dissolve their connection with the Union whenever, in their opinion, the Federal Government became oppressive to them. Strange as it may appear, the paper which held and advocated those views is now the fiercest in charging that we are pur-

But what is our offense? The Journal says that our comments of Thursday upon the situa- member of his staff, or a treasury agent at head- to their Presidential councils? It is time that tion exhibits a disloyal heart. Did we not tell the truth and is the truth disloyal? We said that gold was eighty three, the highest point it had reached. That fact came through a "loyal" telegraph. We also stated that Sight was met and defeated with severe loss; that another draft of three hundred thousand men was to be ordered, and that Lee was still holding his position at Spottsvivania. Did we do more than briefly to reproduce the information that the telegraph, under government consorship, published to the world?

suing a "disloval" course.

But telling the truth was not our only offense. The Journal sees treason in a declaration to which no honest man can object. We inquired, in view of the incapacity of the men in power to wisely and suc easfull- administer the govern ment, whether it was not time that the people should take charge of their own affairs? This the Journal construes to mean "a call upon the tens of thousands of sworn enemies to the Union in the North. \* \* to rise in all the might they possess and endeavor to overthrow t. government."

In the language of the Journal we inquire, "What does this mean?" We know of no enemies to the Union in the North, unless it be those who, under the eacred name of Union, are undermining the principles upon which it was founded, and which must result, if successful, in a centralized despotism. In this view of the case we repeat the question, to which the Journal takes exception, "Is it not time that the people should take charge of their own affairs?" Not by the "overthrow of the government," but through that peaceful revolution which the Constitution has provided-the ballot box. And why? Using again the language of the article to which the Republican organ objects, because "their agents have demonstrated most indisputably their incapacity to administer the government." Self-government is the corner-stone of republican institutions. The verdict of the ballot box is the only authorized expression of the public will upon questions of public policy. To that arbiter we appeal, untrammeled and pure. And to its verdict, when it records an honest ex pression of public sentiment, every good citizen should submit. That is what we meant. The Journal knows that there was not a doubt but such was our meaning.

But it is evident that the party in power are afraid to submit to such an ordeal. They well know that it would result in its overthrow, and the restoration of union and peace upon the basis of the Constitution. All the Democracy ask is a fair election. But it is evident that the party in power, if the sentiments of the Journal are a criterion of its intentions, do not intend that the honest verdict of the people shall be recorded in the coming elections, and in advance they construe such an impression of public sentiment as an intention to "overthrow the Government." The whole effort of the Administration has been, is, and will be, to perpetuate its control of the Government, and to that end the war has been, is now, and will be, prosecuted. Such is the situation as viewed from a Republican stand-point, and we repeat that there is no hope of a restoration of liberty and union, unless the people shall take rative party to power.

## A Striking Commentary Upon the

In the law reports of the Cincinnati Commercial we find the following decision of the Superior Court of that city, in reference to some cotton speculations in the military department of U.S. GRANT-the father of the latter being the plaintiff in the suit. The facts developed in the case are a striking commentary on the war and upon the spirit of its prosecution. The father of General GRANT makes a contract with a speculating firm in Cincinnati, in consideration of one quarter of the realized net profits, to procure from the headquarters of Gen. GRANT a permit to purchase cotton, secure transportation, and such other facilities as might be consistent with the sages and interests of the army. It appears ast Mr. JESSE R. GRANT fulfilled his part of to contract. He procured the permit to purchase coston which the Court declared illegal, unless carried on by permission of the President through the Treasury Department. The Court also declared that the securing of transportation, which the plaintiff averred he did, was an improper and illegal use of government horses and wagons, or steamboats; and that the "other facilities" may have been procured by honest or dishonest influences.

The Court very properly stated in its opinion. that the employment of the plaintiff to procure the illegal co-operation of the military in a pri-Tate enterprise, if proven, was equally disgraceful to the defendants and the plaintiffs, and would insure the dismissal of the petition of the plain tiff to compel the payment by the defendants of one quarter of \$40,000, the net profits in the transaction, with reprobation to both parties,

We call especial attention to the remarks of ther than to say that I am deeply solicito Judge Storen, whose "loyalty" and Republican-ism cannot be questioned. He felt "constrained this time will not bring peace, permanent and to say that the whole of the trade, as disclosed lasting peace to the country, even with the most in the proceeding, was not only disgraceful, but decided and favorable military results; and withtends directly to disgrace the country. It is the out such results, and that soon, we shall be finan-

whelming, will not long be delayed.

herefore, without sufficient consideration. The

Court can not presume that the plaintiff intended

to allege that he undertook that which was for

thority to issue it

and did, secure transportation.

Gen. Grant is not decisive

onest or dishonest influences.

nurrer overruled and leave to answer.

for plaintiff; W. B. Caldwell contra.

Congress-Sound Sentiments.

rity and patriotism of Mr. CRAVENS should with-

draw from the public service at a crisis like the

expressing his acknowledgments for the un

I think it is not improper that I should say.

to promote the best interests of the country.

have made no factious opposition to the legiti-mate measures of the Administration. While I

have steadily opposed all Pederal usurpations of

power. I have endeavored to uphold the arms of

hose whose special and solemn duty it is to up-

hold the Constitution and the laws. I am not

vain enough for a moment to think that I have

I should be more than human to have passed

brough the storm of three years of civil war in

the counsels of the nation, where so many new

me, and has uttered no word of disapprobation

the trust committed to my care.

made no mistakes or committed no blunders, in-

the Constitution.

For these reasons, the defense suggested, must

bidden by law. His acts and promises may have

cially ruined. The people ought to know and deeply feel After these remarks of the Court, it is unnecthat all the tendencies are to the centraliza essary for us to add a word of condemnation of power in the hands of one man, or, at most, a apon the infamous outrages which have been, and are being committed, similar to those developed in this case, and with the consent, if not the rulers and a change of policy are the only hope participation of high civil and military officials. I have of saving the Union and the Constitu-Says a "loyal" Judge, "this trade is a disgrace We have been educated to think our Govern to the country"-nay more, "it is the price of

ment could not be destroyed, we have forgotten blood." Here is the damning evidence that the the bistory of the past, we have failed to rememnation is being impoverished and hundreds of ber that the Roman citizen once felt the same sethousands of valuable lives sacrifice 1 to gratify we have forgotten how ambitious men worked the capidity and avarice of shoddy officials, con- the overthrow of that once proud republic; how tractors and speculators. If all sense of honor, civil commotions and frauds caused the death by violence of twenty out of twenty-five of her rulers pride and justice is not paralyzed in the public How the soldiers of the Prætorian Guard actually mind, the day of retribution, fearful and over sold the crown and the right to rule the people at public auction, from the ramparts, to one Julian, for a sum less than two hundred pounds The following is the opinion of the Court, as

The ambitious Julian after he put on the pur-General Term-Jesse R. Grant vs. Mack chased robes of office, at last tell by the hand of Brothers. Judge Hoadly delivered the opinion. the assassin, and such are the lessons of history; The case was reserved from Special Term on a they admonish us of the dangers to be appre-

demurrer to the petition. The action was in hended. tituted for the settlement of a partnership ac- I have had, and I still have faith in man's cacount. The plaintiff avers that in December, pacity for self government-but surely that great 1862, he entered into a partnership with de problem is now under severe trial in this contest, fendants for the purchasing of cotton in the and should it fail, as I trust in God it may not, military department of U. S. Grant; the condi- the cause of civil and religious liberty will go

ions of the agreement that defendants were to back for centuries. urnish the capital and the men to purchase and My faith in the principles of true Democracy ship the cotton, and the plaintiff to procure at is unshaken, and every day's experience adds to the headquarters of General Grant a permit to the strength of my conviction, that the sooner irchase it, secure transportation, and such other the Government is placed under the control of cilities as might be consistent with the usages those who will administer the affairs of the naand interests of the army. The plaintiff was to tion on the principles of Democracy, the sconer receive one-fourth share of the net profits of will we have peace, prosperity, and union. The sale, after deducting from gross proceeds the people must be aroused to a full realization of ecessary expenses. The petition states further the impending danger that threatens to overhat there was a realized profit in the defendants' whelm them ands of not less than \$40,000, and that they re- We must have a free press, free speech, a free

use to render any account, or pay plaintiff his ballot, and we will ask no more. With these weapons untrammeled, if we are beaten we will The defendants claim that the plaintiff con- submit without a murmur; but these we must ributed, by his own showing, neither capital nor have, or the consequences must fall on the heads lawful service to the copartnership, and that their of those who would attempt to deprive us of eiagreement to pay him a share of the profits is, ther.

### A Rotten Convention.

The following highly important dispatch appeared in our telegraphic report yesterday morn been illegal, and the partnership, one for a for ing:

bidden enterprise, but in the absence of an "A mass State Convention was called at answer so avering, the Court can not assume it. Beaufort, South Carolina, for the 17th of May, unless the averments are inconsistent with any to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention. A similar movement is reported to be on foot in The purchase of cotton in the military depart- Florida.'

ent commanded by Gen. Grant, was illegal, un This is about as cool an operation as the hisess carried on by permission of the President tory of these singular times affords. South Carobtained through the Treasury Department. The olina to be represented in the Baltimore Conven plaintiff avers that he was to go to the head- tion! There are not twenty citizens of the enquarters of Gen Grant, and procure a permit to tire State of South Carolina within the neck of purchase cotton. Whether this was expected to land covered by our lines. Do the miscegens be obtained from the General himself, from some | propose to admit our unfledged African brother Whether the plaintiff the Radicals bolted from Mr. Lincoln and repuas to procure it as a personal favor, or by the diated the Baltimore Convention, for under the use of personal, political or other illegitimate in operations of Mr. Lincoln's strategy there is not fluence, or in the ordinary mode of business, is the ghost of a chance for a fair nomination. Mr. Lincoln's office holders, probably assisted by the The Court could not presume he was to get his | multitude of female New England teachers, will ermit from an officer not authorized by law to fix up a delegation for their master, and fix the rive it, or that he was to procure it as the reward stigma of disloyalty upon all who whisper a personal, political or other illegitimate influ- doubt as to its right to sit in the Convention ence They must rather infer that he proposed The history of rotten boroughs and false electo solicit and procure a permit in the ordinary tions affords no instance equal to this in impuand proper way from a treasury agent having au | dence or villainy. John Candlebox Calhoun is cast in the shade.

Again, it is averred that the plaintiff was to, "A similar movement is on foot in Floridal" Mr. Lincoln procured the butchery of a thousand This may have been done by procuring from good men and soldiers in order to get the capital me Quartermaster or other officer controlling of Florida to give his presidential scheme the t, the improper and illegal use of government show of legality and fairness; but as the expedihorses and wagons, or steamboats; or, he may tion failed he has concluded to cast aside even have hired horses and wagons from the people of the pretense of fairness, and secure the benefits the country, and secured steamboat transporta- without attempting to conceal the shameful cortion in the usual way. The mere fact that he was ruption. Their submission to such impudent and to secure transportation at the headquarters of shameless impositious illustrates the natural subservience and servility of the abolitionists. Such The other item of service, "the procuring of an attempt by a leader to corrupt a Convention sch other facilities as might be consistent with | would meet the unanimous and indignant conthe usages and interests of the army," is open to demnation of any other party; but the abolitionthe same double reading. These facilities, ists are happiest when ridden by masters booted whatever they were, may have been procured by and spurred - Ohio Statesman.

#### Well Said The New Nation received the following letter,

e presented by answer. The theory that the ployment of the plaintiff was to procure the which the Radicals heartily endorse: llegal co-operation of the military in a private "I have come to the conclusion that the resterprise, must be alleged by sworn answer. If election of Mr. Lincoln would prove a greater rue, it was equally disgraceful to the defendants calamity to the country than would the election and the plaintiff, and if proved, would insure the of any other man who stands any chance of a dismissal of the petition, with reprobation to nomination. Many well meaning people are both parties, upon the principle among others, greatly concerned lest the criticism of Mr. Lin-'ia pori delicio est conditio defendentis. De coln's Administration should lead to a division of the Republican party and the election of a Judge Storer agreed with the other members Copperhead. If even this should be the case, I the Court on the question of the pleadings, am not certain that it would prove more disasand felt constrained to say that the whole of the trous to the country than an unquestioning actrade, as disclosed in this proceeding, was not quiescence of the loyal part of the people in only disgraceful, but tends directly to disgrace re election of "Honest Old Abe." If pro slathe country. It is the price of blood. H. Snow very conservatives are to dictate the policy for another four years, it would be as well, perhaps, that they should bear the responsibility and the Declination of Hon. J. A. Cravens to shame of their principles. I do not see the esbe a Candidate for Re-election to sential difference between the policy of Mr. Lincoln, as set forth in the Amnesty Proclamation Hon. James A. Chavens, Congressman from and exemplified by the action of his subordinates the Second District, in response to a letter from under it, and the peace policy of Mr. Wood. True, Mr Wood would offer pardon and a full Hon. HAMILTON SMITH, inquiring whether he restoration of all their rights to all the rebels, would be a candidate for re-election in the apwhile Mr. Lincoln's proclamation excepts certain proaching canvass, expresses his determiclasses and requires them to respect all laws of nation to retire from public life. It is unfortu-Congress and the proclamation, freeing slaves; but how has he carried it out in Louisiana?" nate for the country that men of the tried integ-

We copy the foregoing from the Freie Press, the organ of the Republic Germans of Indiana.

resent, but in his case considerations of a private War and Crime. nature appear to be paramount. Mr. CRAVENS, The Winstead (Connecticut) Herald, in a review of an article in the Bridgeport Standard ualified approbation of his official conduct by representing New Haven as terribly demoralized his constituents, gives utterance to his confirmed and as containing six hundred prostitutes, says: onvictions as to the necessity of the triumph of The number seems astonishingly large, but it should be considered that New Haven has been Democratic principles in the coming canvass to little else than a military camp for the last three restore unity and peace to the country, in sentiyears, and prostitution follows military operations ments alike forcible, just and eloquent. He like a hideous shadow. Nor is New Haven the only locality in which this degrading vice has thriven since the war broke out. That event The faithful public servant wants no higher seems to have lifted the flood gates of licentiousoon than to know that his constituents approve ness throughout the land, and "the peculiar vices of large cities" have not lost their peculiarity in It is not my desire or purpose to be a candidate their universal prevalence. History and "books" or re-election to Congress, and you are at liberhave doubtless a thousand times told the reader ty to say to my political friends that I shall not in vague, general terms of the "evils of war," e a candidate, but that I will be with them, in but history and "the books" have but half retheir efforts to secure the triumph of Democratic vealed their loathsome nature and their broad, ciples, in the approaching canvass. I think I can best attest my gratitude for the generous blighting sweep Truly, it becomes a people to support my constituents have given me heretofore pause and consider before they accept the gage ill see that the Government is administered on

by faithfully laboring to place in power men who of battle. GREEK FIRE BURNED OUT -A Morris Island the principles of the fathers of the republic, and correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives who will live and act up to all the obligations of

the following: People at the North, unfamiliar with this siege. My determination to retire to private life, at have heard a great deal about "Greek fire," he expiration of my present official term, has which, it was said, was thrown into Charleston; not been hastily or inconsiderately formed. The delicate health of my wife, my duty to her and that fiery mixture was reported to have been terribly destructive. I will rob the siege of that to my children, the long neglect of my private barbarity, for not a drop or a particle of Greek affairs, and other considerations, have long since fire ever reached that city from our batteries. determined my mind not to seek a return to Con-That invention was tried, but would not work; it gress. I feel that I hazard no interest of my always fell short, often exploding at the muzzle strict or country by this step, because there are of the gans. We used another invention, called many competent and worthy gentlemen in the rock fire by the soldiers, and which did better. district from whom the people can select an ex-The ingredients of both of these "villainous cellent representative, whose views will no doubt compounds" was kept a secret, but phosphorus he in harmony with those of all truly conservadissolved in bisulphate of carbon composed a part. They possessed an abominable odor, a chemical stepch, rebellious smell, but agreeable that during the period I have held a seat in Conenough had they met the expectations of the ingress as your representative. I have been con-stantly animated by an ardent and sincere desire ventors, for they were got up expressly for the

fire enters of the Confederacy. Gen. Sedgwick was killed while occupied in making out a plan of the fighting ground for his command. His staff were around him at the time, when a sharpshooter fired three shots at One of the aids remarked that they were making a target of him, when he replied that there was no danger of his being hit at that distance. A moment after the fatal bullet struck him in the face, killing him inscantly.

CAN'T BE DONE - Wilkes' Spirit asserts that the nation cannot live with Abraham Lincoln issues are tried, and so many new questions are and Seward at its head during the next terrible presented, not to have failed in some things. four years. Even if honest, they are unequal to The kind forbearance of my constituents toward the task; and that they are not too honest is me during these trying times has caused me to evident in the arts they have devised to subjugate feel doubly grateful to them, and the fact that the expression of the layal masses, in the name the press of my district has constantly sustained of the party they have inbored to destroy."

against my course as your representative, places | PERRY TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.—A Convention me under the highest obligations to be faithful to of the Democracy of Perry township will be held on Saturday, May 28, at 4 o'clock, at the same Having given my opinions at some length in place of voting, to appoint delegates to the the House of Representatives a few days ago, it Convention, to be held Saturday, June 14th. A is not necessary that I should allude to the con-dition of the country in this letter to you, fur-Secretary.

The Defenses of Richmond. A refugee writes as follows in regard to the deenses of Richmond:

But if Lee does fall back on the defiant city, ou may depend on it Grant will have plenty of work before him. The defenses around the town are no bugbear as some persons have guessed and published. They are as perfect and formidable as military skill and engineering can possibly make them. Several weeks ago the works then around the city were carefully inspected by were pronounced by them quite satisfactory; but notwithstanding this, the President, about a week later, called Gen. Beauregard, the Totleben of the Confederacy, to the capital, to examine the works and devise improvements, if in his judgment any could be made. Beauregard spent and the result was the immediate commencement of another line of defensive works. Several of the most prominent engineers in the rebel service have been detailed to superintend the con struction of the new line agreeably to the plan of the great engineer Thousands of negroes have been employed more that three weeks in digging new ditches, and throwing up new ramparts, paranets. &c. in advance of the old ones. By this ime the new line is, beyond a doubt, completed.

These fortifications were to consist, as I was formed by one of the officers engaged in their nstruction, of seventeen detached forts, forming several independent delensive positions after the style of the fortifications constituting the econd line of defense around the city of Paris. The barracks and auxiliary works are so arranged for flanking fires from artillery that mutual protection will exist between the forts. The nterval between the works are closed by long curtains protected by ditches twenty four feet wide and sixteen leet deep, in most of which are onstructed ramshorns and tenailles. Many of he ditches are supplied with water from the ad acent rivulets These forts are all to be consected by a military road and telegraph affording peedy communication between them.

These works will be mounted with guns of arge calibre, and there will be no lack of howtzers and mortar batteries, protected by bombproof casemates, out of reach of the Union ar-

The question may be pertinently asked Where have the rebels obtained such a supply of ordnance of this character?" I answer, that hey have manufactured some, but have received more from Europe. The Northern people would be astonished to learn the great amount of war material and other necessaries, that, in spite of the blockade, the rebels are weekly receiving from the other side of the Atlantic. On the 22d ult I counted around the depot of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, thirty two mortars of French manufacture, which were received at Wilmington only a few days before.

Before leaving the defenses of Richmond I must mention a new and novel invention by Cap tain Holden of the rebel army. It is nothing nore nor less than a stink ball, designed to be fired into the works of besiegers to stink them out. About the middle of April I was one of several civilians who, upon invitation, accompanied a party of officers to Atlee's, a station on the Central Railroad ten miles from Richmond, to witness some experiments with this ball. The destructive as well as odoriferous matter, and is many years ago. It is designed to be thrown by mortars, but in the tests on the occasion referred o, the fuse was lighted and the shell allowed to fulminate where it was. The stench which followed the explosion was the most fetid and villainous that ever outraged the olfactories of man Coleridge said that he counted in Cologne

"Well defined and several stinks," But if he had been at Atlee's on the day of the them all, and seventy seven thousand more. The concentrated stink of all the skunks, pole-cats, niggers, pitch, sulphur, rasped horses and horses hoofs, burnt in fire, assafætida, and bug-weeds in the world could not equal the smell emitted by these balls. But not only is the smell in itself intolerable, but it provokes sneezing and coughing, and produces nausea, rendering it im possible for men to do duty within reach of it A single ball will impregnate the atmosphere for fifty vards round, and the fetid compound, entering everything it touches, emits the stench for a long time. The opinion of all who wit nessed the experiments was that these balls were a fair offset to Greek fire, and Gen. Winder, and the United States Government and Kirby several other officers of rank who were present. Smith expressed the belief that it would prove more effective for driving off besiegers than anything ever invented. Be this as it may, if Richmond is ever threatened by a siege, the "sneezers" as the inventor facetiously calls his balls, will form prominent feature in the defensive operations.

Mrs. Lincoln and Foreign Goods. Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, who was appointed to a clerkship in the Adjutant General's Depart- United States Government. ment in Washington, publishes a letter in the Chicago Journal, which makes some curious

"You remember that more than a year ago, when it was fashionable to charge the shortcomings of the Administration on the President's in advance of than a clog upon its progress to ward a vigorous policy, and a fact has recently this view of her character, that it appears suitable the Journal should be the first to give it to mports is dress goods, luxuries of dress, furni- dency." ture, ornamints, liquors, &c. In different parts of the country people are making efforts to check the importations by societies to promote econo my, such as were formed pending the revolution. In this city a pledge was got up by a lady in these words:

" For three years or for the war, we pledge to purchase any article of foreign manufacture tin Thierry's eulogy of the Norman invasion. when a domestic article can possibly be substi-

"This was carried to Assistant Secretary Field, of the Treasury Department, who approved it beartily, saying that if imports were not checked, the consequences to our finances would be very serious and damaging. Secretary Chase likewise stated that something must be done, and soon, to prevent the balance of trade with Europe turning so heavily against us, but was not ready to say whether the pressing of this pledge was the better way. The pledge was then car- gated, though we are not the real masters of a ried to Mrs Lincoln, who at once expressed her square rod of its territory, or a baker's dozen of willinguess to sign it and give it her hearty co-

Mr. Lincoln was not consulted, and after reading it he remarked, with some appearance of dis what a homet's nest you are stirring up! In the gar error." And so it is. present state of our foreign relations this will never do,' etc., etc. On his disapprobation, Mrs. there the matter rests, showing that the Presi- better than the dictum of any historian. the representatives of foreign countries JANE G. SWISSBELM."

## South of the Hapidan.

49,000 men.

and all the supplies gathered at secondary points.
The same authorities also told us, at least a week since, that Lee was nearly out of ammunition, Summed, Lee's misfortunes are:

2 Total loss of his communications with his base of supplies.

quarter rations some eight days ago. This being the condition of Lee, according to loyal" information, it is extremely difficult to nderstand the condition of affairs near Spottsylvania According to Stanton. Lee was com-pletely routed at that place on Friday last, and vorable circumstances above enumerated. Lee united the two nations and made them one peo-has not fallen back, and gold has advanced to ple," but the Norman passed under the Saxon

If Lee was routed two miles in front of Spottsylvania, what is the meaning of his being in popular language and manners as gradually line of battle one mile south of the same posi-

and cannot get any by reason of his communicamanage to live and to fight? If he has lost 49,-000 men, how can be present a front so defiant as that described in yesterday's telegrams? And finally, if Grant won an overwhelming victory on last Thursday, why do we find him the next Monday on the same ground engaged in "making important changes in the positions of his

We have seen too much of Grant's fighting to resident Davis and Gens Lee and Bragg, and believe that he will win an overwhelming victory, and then spend a week or so in reorganizing the "positions of his corps." All of Grant's move-ments heretofore have shown that it is his style, when he once gets an enemy under motion on a retreat, to keep him moving. When he thrushed Pemberton at Champion Hills he did not stop for several days around the city with Lee and Bragg, the next ten days in order to make "important changes in the positions of his corps," but followed close upon the heels of the discomfited foe, and his advance reached the works of Vicksburg about as soon as did the rear of Pem-

We have the utmost confidence in Grant. We know that he will do all that it is possible for a man to do. Nor have we any doubt that he has done the best he could under the circumstances. We only say that something is wrong somewhere -that Stanton must have deceived the public; for it is only upon this hypothesis that we can understand the present position of affairs south of the Rapidan .- | Chicago Times.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS WITH KIRBY SMITH FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE TRANS MISSISSIPPI COUNTRY-PROCKEDINGS OF COTTON PLUNDERERS BREAKING UP THE AR-BANGEMENTS.

From the Missouri Democrat (Administration paper) Information of a peculiar and grave character. ptimately involving the welfare of the country, omes to us from a highly responsible source, and is of such a pature that we should not be justified in withholding it from the public. Peronally knowing nothing of the facts alleged, we give the statement in the language in which it is made to us, as follows:

"A contract for the surrender of the trans-Mississippi country to the United States was made between the Government of the United States and Kirby Smith, commanding the rebel forces west of the Mississippi river, Casey and Butler being the agents of both parties in making the terms of agreement. Casey is from Chicago and Butler was formerly State Treasurer of Illnois: both are in the confidence of the Administra-

"The information is derived directly from Casey himself.

"The terms of the contract were as follows: "Kirby Smith agreed to retire from the country with his army and then disband it; he would lestroy no property, but on the contrary, surrender all Confederate cotton to the United States Government.

"In order to increase the amount to be thus given up, he was largely engaged in its purchase from private parties, paying for the same double ball is an iron shell containing combustible and the amount offered by the agents of the rebel Government, and then branding it 'C. S. A .' confiscation and seizure by the United States. "In return the United States Government agreed to guarantee a safe exit from the country to Kirby Smith and his officers, and pay for all cotton surrendered twenty cents per pound in foreign exchange; with which money Smith & Co. were to retire to Europe The Government also agreed to respect private property and to prevent devastation and plunder by the troops in their march into the interior.

"Casey was asked whether private parties experiments alluded to he would have recognized might not engage in the business of buying Smith's cotton, and replied that the matter had gone too far with the Government. Brigadier General Etlet, commanding the

Marine Brigade, knew the fact of this arrangement, but it is not certain whether Major General Banks was aware of it or not. "It appears that General Banks and Admiral Porter had colluded in a gigantic cotton speculation and swindle. They have been seizing all the cotton they could lay their hands upon, and if it belonged to private parties they would brand it 'C. S. A .' and then confiscate it: they were also plundering the country-in both acts grossly violating the terms of the agreement between

"Kirby Smith, seeing his hopes of a retirement in ease and wealth thus dashed, and the cotton be had bought with his private means, together with his prospective riches, thus snatched from his grasp, was driven to madness and des peration; instead, therefore, of retiring from the country, he was making as much resistance as bay in his power, and was burning the cotton he would otherwise have gladly delivered to the

"Major General Banks may have been ignorant of the contract aforesaid; but it appears that he White House revelations, and suggests a reflec- had abandoned his duties as commander of an army, and neglected the real points of his campaign for the purpose of lining his pockets with cotton-thus sacrificing the efficiency and safety of his army and the success of the cause to his wife, I ventured the assertion that she was rather own personal profit. Had he been successful, he could have defied the anger of the Administration, which his interference with their plans will come to my knowledge which so substantiates excite, and have thrown himself upon the populace, who ever judge of a man's actions by the degree of success which attends them, and not the public. You are aware that our imports, for by the intentions with which they were entered some time past, have so far exceeded our exports upon; whereas, his failure will cause, if no more that a very heavy drain of gold has been made disastrous result, his immediate removal from upon our national resources. The bulk of these command, and blast his hopes for the Presi-

Ancient and Modern Conquest. A few days since we denied that any part of England, or any portion of the English race. were ever subjugated, in the sense in which the ominant party now proposes to subjugate the South. We are answered by The Sentinel and ourselves to our country and to each other, not Madison Journal with a quotation from Augus-

That history is a mere glorification of French deeds, and is not regarded as impartial authority upon the subject either in France or England Michelet, another French author, is adjudged less partial, but still partial to his own race and blood. We might as well accept a history of this war from Stanton for truth, as to look for truth in the generalities of any of these French histo-

rians, as to the so-called Norman conquest. No doubt Stanton considers the South-at least a greater proportion of it-already subjusquare rod of its territory, or a baker's dozen of the Southern people The Norman historians, who treat the victory of William as a conquest, looked through the same sort of goggles. At this day, all England rightly regards the notion pleasure or alarm: 'Lidies, you have no idea that William subjugated the country as a "vul-

Pages might be quoted from written history favoring both aspects of the question, but there Lincoln declined to sign it. Mr Field requested are certain general facts admitted by every credthat no use should be made of his opinion, and itable writer, which determine the whole question ther the Union cause, and there is no doubt that, claimed an intention, not to revolutionize and in her lavish and expensive style of dress, she be | destroy the local institutions of the country, but lieves from some cause, that she is thus main- to defend and protect them. During his whole talning the dignity of the nation in the eves of subsequent life he never acted upon any other pretense. He took a solemn outh to protect every English right and law. He took this oath not once, but twice. Every act of his as king was done under the form of English law. The Matters south of the Rapidan seem to have Saxons never lost a legal right which they enhad a stand still; and although it will be taken joyed before. Trial by jury was not a Norman, as evidence of "disloyalty," we must venture but a Saxon right, which William twice swore to the assertion that everything relative to an over- preserve. He did not make the mass of the whelming victory over Lee is not as clear as in English people seris-he found them so. The might be. Our dispatches all come through battle of Hastings was fought against him, not Government channels, and from them we learn by the mass of the people, but by Saxon nobles that we have lost 37,000 men, and that Lee's and their immediate retainers. His domesday loss is equal to and probably greater than ours | book was but an inventory of the national prop In addition to this loss by Lee-estimating it at lerty for the purposes of royal revenue, similar the lowest figures of 37,000-we have taken to the assessment rolls of our time. He did not from him 12,000 prisoners, making his entire loss confiscate the property of the nation, but only of those found in arms against him. Even in In addition to this enormous misfortune, Sher- that he did not succeed. Though he died dan, so Stanton and Sanford tell us, totally de in the plentitude of his power, he was stroyed Lee's communications with Richmond, refused the poor privilege of burial upon confiscated estate, by its original owner, and the burial was delayed at the grave until the so I was paid for by his family in hard silver. It is true and that his men were on quarter rations. that his reign was a reign of oppression, in which Summed Lee's misfortunes are: 1 Loss of 49,000 men, and some fifty or sixty powerful, more enlightened and more crafty race. But the spirit of resistance was constant and imperishable. There was no subjugation The Saxon conquered in the end. No Norman in-3 Ammunition nearly exhausted, and only stitution was ever planted on British soil. Saxon blood, Saxon laws and Saxon language reign triumphant still. Supreme military power, con-tinuous oppressions, and continual sacrifices, even though accompanied by constant efforts at com-promise, failed to subdue the spirit of the nation or establish any landmark of Norman supremacy. still, despite this defeat, and despite the unfa- As Hume says, "a long trail of time gradually

government, while the former left no trace of his

power save a faint token of remembrance in the

our example and admiration. Lincoln, we supwho is to accomplish what his ancient prototype the Jay County Review, explains itself. The never dared to attempt or confers, by confiscat-ing the whole mass of Southern estates; by nbrogating the whole pile of Southern statutes and against the Democracy of Randolph county is constitutions; by reducing to poverty and serf- certainly rich, and we can say in connection that dom a race hitherto rich and free, and by erect- similar charges against the Democracy in other ing a new empire where the negro shall play the portions of the State have no better basis. chevalier at court and the oppressor in the ad istration of the law. It is certainly a poor compliment to our soldiers to assume that they

#### A Suppressed Prince.-Is the Real Heir to the British Throne a parmer in

A writer in the Canton (Ill.) Weekly Register, referring to the article in Harper's Maga- Kinley, Provost Marshal of the Fifth Congresfollowing curious statement in regard to the Hannah Lightfoot:

the extreme vigilance that would be exercised in undoubtedly guarded with the utmost care and good reason for believing that he can give an ity of all things below! count of what became of Hannah Lightfoot and her children. At any rate, it is the only one the more fanatical portion of the Republicans. he has ever been able to hear of, after considera- needed but to be touched by truth to show it to ble inquiry and correspondence in both England

George III well knew the storm of indignaion that would be poured upon him by the no- much abounds. bility of England should he attempt to make Hannah Lightfoot his Queen and his oldest son his heir, consequently he divorced her or put her away. In order more completely to rid himself and successors from all trouble from this source, members of such an organization, and that so far he sent his oldest son, whose name was also as they knew, no such organization existed in George, to Pennsylvania in company with a fam- that part of the country, set on foot an inquiry ily who came there to settle, with whom he grew to ascertain the facts of the case The true facts up under the name of George Shearer. Upon arriving at the age of manhood he married and His oldest son, James, is now a resident of this poses in giving circulation to the story, should be county. (Fulton, Ill.,) and is something over 60 branded as a slanderer and a disturber of the years of age He is a quiet, industrious farmer, peace. and his features bear so strong a resemblance to those of his royal grandfather-as stamped on English pennies-that the one has often reminded the writer of this of the other. He is com-III -that of a shrewd money-getter. We may also add that he is a most unflinching Union any other American "sovereign."

The exact date when George Shearer was sent to this country we have never yet been able to ascertain; but about a year subsequent to that were sent to Richmond, Va, where the king gave them a large grant of land, and where she subsequently married again and raised another fam-Mr. James Shearer says he well remembers his father going from Pennsylvania to Rich and, to visit his mother, two or three different times. He (James) has lost all trace of that branch of the family; but the writer hereof believes that he had found one portion of it, by correspondence, when the war broke out and put an end to all further search at present.

This is no new story to us; we have been acquainted with the circumstances, as here stated, for a number of years, and, for the accomplishent of certain purposes not necessary to state cure all the information possible in reference us to copy entire, and we will therefore condense thereto. Although we have not been able to it. secure anything that would be considered prima He begins by acknowledging a failing he has, ned only goes to confirm its truth; and should ome further inquiries at Richmond and vicinity. We shall watch with interest the denoument in the case of the "Suppressed Princess," if the case is ever brought before Parliament; more especi-

B. F. TAYLOR, in a recent letter to the Chicago Journal, points out the signification of the word de-olation" as follows: Your readers do not know the meaning of the word "desolation," from anything they find in lexicons, but it is legibly written and terribly defined along the faces of all these regions, as upon dumb; orchards blossom in loneliness around de

circumstances we have related.

has grown dim; flowers, once pets of the houseold, are safe from the little hands of children the south, you would have come upon an old homestead standing "where once a garden and bare. It was a lovely morning, and the sun brought out the picture painfully; the silent farm there had once been more than enough to say "ours." A son whom he had educated be came principal of the academy at Rome, was weighty pleas, and she putting in her most virtuonscripted, and his fate unknown. Stripped of all, garner empty, fields unkempt, the little band wandered away; and now he came, that pleasant morning, on a lonely polgrimage, to linger out the day around what was the very cenotaph, the empty burial place, of a dear old home. Of how much tender and delicate sentiment those scat tered and strown inmates were possessed, I can not tell. Probably not much; and it was better so, for if God does not always "temper the wind

## with tough endurance. Our Iron-Clads and Charleston.

near that port, says: The chances are that this noble fleet of ironever. They missed the opportunity six months unshaken in her determination. I agreed to a ago, when Sumter was defenseless and in a pre- consideration of the question till the next day carious condition; when there was a large Fed He states that their parting was tender, and he eral army encamped on Morris and Folly Is went home to bed "to a sleep full of dreams of lands to give material assistance and co-opera- pretty women, dark rooms, private tables and tion. Now Sumter has formidable batteries in hard conditions" "The next morning I began newly constructed casemates, which command my study of the plan I should pursue. At last the channel between her battered walls and Fort believing myself sharp enough for the circum-Monitrie. Sullivan and James Island are also stances-the particular conditions required, I

eason to the termination of hostilities. The taken place in a meeting of such an organizarebels have defended it with great sacrifice, im- tion, had one existed in our neighborhood. mense life-offering, with extraordinary tenacity | He reported them to her, and after a careful and desperation. Its external appearance, as examination she pronounced them correct "She, seen from Gregg's Point, is but little changed however," says Mr. Cool, "added a codicil to the since November last. On the sea face, oblique first condition. It was particularly necessary from Morris Island, not a wall, rampart, parapet, that there should be some display made by the or anything resembling them can be distin military authorities of the sister town of Fairguished; nothing is there but a ragged mass of view. To do this it was necessary for the Home mortar, pounded into dus; by the thousands of Guards to make a charge upon Emmetsville some projectiles fired from our guns and mortars.

A Highly important Rumor Regard-ing Napoteon's Purposes.

A Paris rumor, quoted by the Londou Globe.

A Paris rumor, quoted by the Londou Globe. nsists on the existence of a secret article in charge sooner than was expected." the conventions between the French and the He says that it is not necessary for him to go Mexican Emperors, in virtue of which, previous into particulars as to the manner of the "capture" to the final evacuation of the Guif by the legions of his "white backed money;" that it served his of Gaul, they are to be concentrated toward the Pacific and put in occupancy of the Sonora district, including the harbor of Acapulco, ostewsi bly as a reserve force in case of aggression from North Americe; but in reality to lay a ground-work for permanent annexation to drain off that meralliferous tract which all the local governments in succession have hitherto turned to account. There is sufficient plausibility in this scheme to warrant the Journal de Brusselles in ventilating it; nor was it stall necessary to revive the remembrance of former French adventage. tures in those diggings, when Comte Rousets de enspare this Mr. Cool, and draw out of him some-Boulbon made a dash some years back, at them from Lower California. There is already a protectorate established over the Island of Jahita.

Nothing connected with the Isthmus of Panama

Nothing connected with the Isthmus of Panama

STATE ITEMS

is the royal and hot-blooded Norman knight - The following article, which we copy from

GALLANT CHARGE OF THE HOME GUARDS-BRILLIANT VICTORY-KNIGHTS OF THE G. C. &c. have been fighting, bleeding and dying by the thousand the past week for such a foolish and unholy consummation as this. — [Milwaukee trumpets, a pretended account of the meetings of -On the 12th day of April, 1864, the Randolph the Knights of the Golden Circle in the neighborhood of Emmetsville, in Randolph county, which it was alleged that Capt. J. K. Martin and some home guards had valiantly captured at the house of C. H Cool, near Emmetsville. This pretended record was forwarded to Col. Paker, Provost Marshal of the State, and to Major zine entitled "A Suppressed Prince," makes the signal District, for their inspection and advice in the premises, and they being satisfied, as it is said, of the genuineness family of George III, by his alleged first wife. of said pretended record, it was by the advice of the latter published in said Journal. It was The reader of the "Suppressed Prince" will copied into the Union City Eagle, the Indianapbe able to form some idea of the care taken by olis Journal, the Cincinnad Gazette, and perhaps royalty and its immediate adherents to keep such other papers of the same type. Learned and matters from the ears of the vulgar multitude; most patriotic comments were made by these the extreme vigilance that would be exercised in the case under consideration; and consequent of this portion of the State were engaged in sedifficulty and especially of this one, which was cret treasonable organizations, and thought at last they had got the evidence of the fact so plain jealousy. Nevertheless, the writer of this has that no one could deny it. Alas for the instabil

The story which was so greedily received by be a vile slander, without the least foundation in fact, and that it belonged to the category of Meal Tub and Rye House plots, with which history so

The Democrats residing in the vicinity of Emmetsville, whose names appeared in said pretended record, knowing that the same was wholly false; and that they had never at any time been of the case were soon collected, and we give the substance of them in this article, and he who settled in the western part of the same State. after reading them still persists, for partisan pur-

The Mr. Cool, at whose house the "capture" was made, has since left the country, and still remains absent, but before going, and at the instance of several of his neighbors who desired fortably well off, and possesses in an eminent to know of him his reasons for his strange con degree the prominent characteristic of George duct, he gave to them a statement in writing, at full length, drawn up and signed by himself, of all the facts of the case so far as he had any man, and has no more affection for royalty than knowledge of them. This written statement. n w before us, will be deposited in the hands of Judge James Brown, of Winchester, for the inspection of any and all persons who may be desirous of seeing it, and satisfying themselves of event. Hannah Lightfoot and her other children its genuineuess, and that it is in the handwriting written statement. Should this be denied we hold ourselves ready to prove them by the affidavits of as respectable and good men as live in

Randolph and Jay counties. It is due to the Democrats named in the pretended record-and to the Democratic party, and to the peace and welfare of the country, that this statement of Mr. Cool should go to the public that they may be enabled to judge as to the true character of the evidence by which the Republican papers seek to identify Democrats with secret in this connection, have been endeavoring to se- political societies. The paper is too long for

that is a strong desire for illicit intercourse with an opportunity ever offer, we intend to make women. That about twelve months before the time of making his statement he was tempted to try his power over a particular married woman of that neighborhood, whose name, for obvious reasons, we do not publish; that he failed in his ally as it may throw some further light upon the burgose, and for a time abandoned the intrigue. After some time had elapsed he thought "from certain signs and actions on the part of the lady,' that the intrigue might be renewed and successfully carried out, and his purpose accomplished. She being an abolitionist, he approached her on that tack, "by so doing," he says, "I would be sure of her confidence. Gaining her confidence upon that point, it would allow me the greater excuse for more frequent visits, and the liberty to seek more private conversations. Having a page. To this blessed sun, that does so much her to take her revenge upon those she most done so, I proflered her my assistance in helping for you, gar lens make no answer and fields are hated, provided she would prepay me in my wishes." "This arrangement," he continued, serted dwellings; the winding path to the spring was entered into between her and myself on Friday, the - day of February, 1864. The plan that shall covet them no more Two Sundays she was to answer it as soon as possible, and by was, I was to give her a letter upon that evening; ago had you strolled bescud the picket line to a keeping up this correspondence we would set the certain point where Mission Ridge bends away to trap to catch her game. This private letterwriting was carried on until several letters were smiled," the ruined, fenceless ground lying blank far enough for me to be safe in calling for a private meeting. I intended to have asked for an interview that evening, but she was too fast threshold, the orchard, standing like broken for me; she handed me a letter that same evenranks after a battle. You strike upon the door, ing, in which she informed me her hu-band might and it returns a hollow sound like a clod upon a attend meeting that night, and she would talk to coffin lid. And yet the birds, brave in the lone me I called again after meeting had opened; liness, sang all the same. A poor old horse was she then said if I would go around to the back feebly grazing near by, and a man sat upon the door she would let me into the back room. I ground by the angle of the wall, reading. A done so, and she was there waiting. We were few words told the story; that man was once the in the tack room perhaps an hour and a half, head of the vanished household; of that little during which time everything connected with our affairs was clearly and calmly, and of course passionately discussed, I putting in my most

of their interview, she "said there was only one way" for me to succeed; and that was, "I must tell her all about the Knights of the Golden Circle, their officers, members names, passwords, &c." "I knew" he says, "this would be a difficult payment for me to make, having no knowledge of such an organization in my neighborhood. I told her I could not. She said she to the shorn lamb," he sometimes gifts them knew I could, for one of my neighbors and myself were the principal officers. I then concluded that perhaps some person had made her believe there was such a Society in the county, and it The Charleston correspondent of the Philadel- might be I might turn her foolish belief over to phia Inquirer, who is upon one of the iron clads my benefit. She said she would gi ve me until the next night to consider, and if I concluded to make the disclosure I could let ber know through the next day, then she would manage to get the clads will not reach Charleston at present, if old gentleman off. Believing that she would be with forts and batteries, where last resolved on cetting up something that would suit summer only a few Confederate guns were her requirements of me. Strengthening myself Fort Sumter was associated with the rebellion heightened by a full excitement of carnal pasin its incipiency, and promises to remain the bul- sions, I sat down and wrote the minutes of the wark and defense of the pestilent metropolis of proceedings of what I supposed would have

He did not then succeed, and at the conclusion

night and capture the required evidence of sup-

country, its laws and institutions. has been overlooked by Louis Napoleon. A rich Savoy on the Pacific seaboard looms in no dismiserably failed in its purposes and objects. We have made inquiries, and do not believe there is a single well informed man of any party in the vicinity of Emmetsville who places the least reall nations is shortly to be assembled at Leipsic.